

02/Case No. C190/SCHMITZ

SECRET.

PAGE ONE.

SURNAME :

ALIAS :

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH :

NATIONALITY CLAIMED :

LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS :

OCCUPATION :

RELIGION :

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS :

LANGUAGES :

IDENTITY DOCUMENTS :

MARRIED OR SINGLE :

NAME & ADDRESS OF WIFE :

FAMILY :

DETAILS OF ARREST :

TO PAGE TWO/FIRST INTERROGATION REPORT.

SCHMITZ, First Names: Hans.

SCHNEIDER, Josef. -(used in '39 - '40).

30 Jan. 03 - at KOLN, HEINRICH STR. 44.

GERMAN.

DUESSELDORF, TIERGARTENSTR. 45.

Krim. Direktor in STAPD.

GGL. (since '37).

N.S.V. - since '34.

B.D.B. - since '33.

N.S.D.A.P. since May '33.

B.S. - since '37 - SS. Stabst.

French (Very slight).

STAPD Dienstausweis No. 1718 - issued
1 Feb. 45.

MARRIED.

EVELINE nee FURS - KOENIGSWINTER,
A. HEIN, TOMBERGER STR. 2.

CHILDREN: 1. HANS, PETER - 12 yrs. old.
2. ANITA - 8 yrs. old.

FATHER: PETER. Died in '39.
Factory Leader.

MOTHER: THERESA - 68 yrs. old.
(Same address as wife).

BROTHER: FRIEDRICH, WILH., APOLLINARIS,
HUBERT. - Employee of I.G.
FARBEN in RIO DE JANEIRO.
38 yrs. old.

SISTER: JOHanna, unmarried. Lives with
mother in KOENIGSWINTER.

PLACE: DUESSELDORF.

TIME: 25 Apr. 45.

REASON: Krim. Direkt. of Stapo.

BY: AMERICANS.

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FIRST INTERVIEW REPORT.EARLY HISTORY.

1. Subject visited Volksschule and then Realschule in KOELN for 9 yrs, passing his Abitur - '22. From '22 - '27 he studied Law and State Science, Criminology and that part of Doctoring connected with the 'Examination of Bodies', following murders etc., at KOELN University. This was with a view to later joining the KRIPO and during this period Subject corresponded with the Criminal Investigation Forces in PARIS and BRUSSELS i.e. the SIKSIS and its Belgian counterpart. In '27 he wrote an essay on 'International Crime and its Combat' with which he passed his Doctor's examination.

ENTRY INTO KRIPO.

2. Jan. '28 Subject joined the KRIPO in AACHEN as Krim. Komm. Arrestee i.e. on probation. Following a period of practical training, including a 6 month's 'Kommissar' course in BERLIN, Subject was promoted in July '30 to Hilfskriminal Kommissar, with a salary of ca. 250 R.M. monthly. Apr. '31 he was transferred to KOELN, where he became a Kommissar auf Probe (On Probation) until Jul. 31 when he was promoted Krim. Komm. with a salary of ca. 300 R.M. monthly.

COMPULSORY TRANSFER TO STAPO.

3. Feb. '33 Subject claims that he was compulsorily directed into the StaPo by the Polizeipräsident LINKEIS, Erich. At first he worked in Abt. 1 Ad.2 (Rechtsbewegung). This was concerned with following up crimes committed by parties on the right i.e. including the N.S.D.A.F. Also attached to this dept. was the supervision of political meetings held by these parties.
4. May '33 he was transferred to Abt. 1 Ad.3 (Spionageabwehr). He describes the work as Combatting Espionage and apprehending traitors and states that although there was a great deal of work, the number of successes was negligible. (See Appendix 'A' for full description of the work of this dept.) From the commencement in May '33, Subject was leader of this dept. which comprised ca. 6 officials of the KOELN STAPO. Gradually the size of the Abt. increased until in Apr. '40 there were ca. 12 officials. Jul. '38 S. was promoted Krim. Rat, with a salary of ca. 350 - 400 R.M. monthly. In the second half of '33 the various names of the depts. in the StaPo were altered and from this point onwards Subject's dept. was called : Abt. III - Spionageabwehr.
5. Following this change the StaPo STELLE in KOELN was split up (as is the rest of the Reich) into three Abteilungen : Abt. I - Verwaltung (Administration)
 : Abt. II - Innenpolitik (Policy in the Interior)
 : Abt. III - Spionageabwehr - (Counter Espionage)
 Subject maintains that Abt. II and III worked quite independently and states that he had more to do with the Admin dept. I, as leader of Abt. III than with Abt. II. He continued the same work in KOELN until Apr. '40 when he was transferred to SAARBRUECKEN.

TO PAGE THREE/TRANSFER TO SAARBRUECKEN.

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TRANSFER TO SAARBRÜCKEN.Page Three.

6. At this time SAARBRÜCKEN had been vacated by the German Civilian population and the STAPo was stationed at OTTILIER, ca. 30 km. N.E. of the town. Here he again assumed the position of Leiter der Abt. III Spionageabwehr, with ca. 10 - 12 officials under him. The chief emphasis in this area was laid on the protection of industry i.e. setting up 'Abwehrbeauftragten' and 'Werkschutzleute' in the armaments factories, whose job it was to report incidents to the Stapo. In Aug. 40 the town of SAARBRÜCKEN was again occupied by the German civilians and the Stapo again took up its H.Q. there. The GHEFO did not however reappear, as other Sicherheitspolizeinstellen replaced them, with their strong-point in METZ.
7. The 'Abwehrbeauftragten' chosen, were normally the Factory leaders or any other official of a fairly high standing in the factory. These Beauftragten having been approved of by the Abwehr and Stapo were then given a series of lectures by Abwehr officers and Stapo officials. The 'Abwehrbeauftragten' then suggested a person as 'Werkschutzleiter' and if he was approved of by the Stapo, he in turn suggested a staff to act as 'Werkschutzleute'. Thus in point of fact, the entire personnel, in the factories engaged on vital work, who were concerned with its Security were checked before being accepted, by both the Abwehr and the Stapo.
8. With regards to 'Espionage' in this district, Subject declares as follows: Prior to the War SAARBRÜCKEN had been a 'Hive of Activity' mainly because it was so near to the border. Following the outbreak of war the presence of the German troops normally dissuaded 'Undesirables' from the West and later the Stapo posts, based on METZ, acted as a sieve. Thus the number of agents who reached Subject's area i.e. having by-passed the more advanced Stapo outposts, was negligible and he states that he cannot remember a single case of 'Espionage' occurring during his 2½ years stay here.
9. Early in '41 Subject's area was greatly increased and extended to the Rhine in the E. From this time onwards he spent several days each week visiting the new outposts attached to his zone and gave lectures both to Stapo officials and Werkschutzleute from the factory. During these trips he declares that the PFALZ, also included in the area for which he was responsible, was often visited, mainly in order to sample various wines and bring back stocks for his wine cellar.

10. TRANSFER TO THE STAPo IN DUESSELDORF.

In Sept. 42 Subject was transferred to the Stapo in D'DORF and was again made Leiter der Abt. III - Spionageabwehr. The dept. was made up of ca. 22 officials and was split up into 4 Dienststellen:

1. III A - Spionageabwehr (Counter Espionage)
2. III B - Industriesicherung (Protection of Industry)
3. III C - GHEFO (Frontier Police)
4. III D - Personennachprüfungen (Checking the Political Reliability of People)

The nature and make up of the Dienststellen Subject describes briefly as follows:-

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III A - SPIONAGE, ETC.

11. In this Dept. there were normally 5 officials and at this time it was in the charge of Krim. Komm. HUMBURG. The work of this section was extremely complicated owing to the very large number of Foreign workers, who travelled back to their home countries on leave and doubtless spread much gossip about their experiences in Germany. Subject declares, that there was little doubt that enemy Intelligence Services, had inserted a number of agents amongst the tremendous numbers of Foreign workers. The way the Stapo countered this, was by keeping strict surveillance on all workers reported as being suspicious by the 'Werkschutzleiter'. Another source of much work was provided by the Party officials Ortsgruppen and Kreisleiter etc. who were constantly reporting people as being suspicious. Many claims were also put forward that people were listening to foreign radio transmissions. He maintains that in the great majority of cases these denunciations proved without foundation and much time was entailed in useless investigation. He also claims that well over half the work of the Dienststelle resulted in denunciations by Party officials.

12. III B INDUSTRIELLE WERKE.

The leader of this Dienststelle was Krim. Insp. BROSIG until the end of '42 when he took over III A and HUMBURG III B. Beginning of '44 BROSIG left the Abt. and Krim. Obersek. DEWITZER replaced him as the Chief of III A. In this dept. there were normally five officials and this was generally the busiest of the depts. The work here was exactly the same as that carried out in the corresponding dept. in SAARBRÜCKEN (See paras 6 - 8). This was principally routine work carried out in the office and in lectures to Werkschutzleiter etc. He maintains that cases of people arrested by this dept. were very few and far between.

III C GREPO.

13. Subject claims that there was very little work for this dept. in DUESSELDORF and he himself was personally in charge until Summ. '44, when Bezirkszollkommissar RACKENREES took over. Until Summ. '44 there had been one Stapo official only in the dept. and afterwards this was increased to three. As Chief of this dept, he states that he was responsible for the supervision of the three subordinate GREPO Kommissariate, at ELZBACH, CLEVES and KLEIDENKIRCHEN. The entire personnel of these three stations was ca. 50 - 60 in number. Subject visited these Kommissariate roughly every two months and states that there was a great deal of work carried out here, owing to the large number of Dutch workers who lived in HOLLAND and worked in GERMANY. In Summ. '44 a new GREPO Kommissariat was founded in GELDERN, following the merging of the Zollgrenzschutz into the SIPO. The GREPO Kommissariat, had in turn a number of POSTEN (Outposts) on the frontier itself.

TO PAGE FIVE/III U

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III PERSONNEL AND RECRUITING.

14. The leader of this Dienststelle was Krim. Obersek. MICHEL, Josef, and under him were two other officials. The task of this dept, Subject describes as purely office work and never entailed personal investigations outside the Dienststelle. The officials here were over 60 yrs. old and their job consisted of consulting the very large Stapo Card Indexes, in order to ascertain whether men suggested for such positions as 'Werksschutzleiter' were politically safe. Following this the same was carried out with the card indexes of the KRIPD.
15. Ca. Mar. - Apr. 44 the titles of the various Stapo depts were altered throughout the Reich and Subject's Abt. became known as Abt. IV 3 and its Dienststellen IV 1A, IV 3B and IV 3C, no provision being made for IV 3D. The personnel however of the former Dienststelle 3D, remained in the Abt. and carried on with their work as before.

TRANSFER OF THE 'MILITARY ABWEHR' INTO THE SIPO.

16. Jun. - Jul. 44 the Military Abwehr was dissolved and the personnel transferred to the SIPO. In connection with this, S. declares that a certain Rittmeister BOKER joined the Abt. in D'DORF and MAJOR LUTHEGEN the Aussonstelle at ESSEN. BOKER joined IV 3B in D'DORF, but after 2 or 3 months was posted to a Buechtungskommando in the town.
17. Following this LUTHEGEN was transferred to IV 3B in the Stapo D'DORF and later another ex-Abwehr officer as well: by the name of HPTM. Dr. GUERHLIDEN.

MERGING OF ABT. II AND III - Dec. 44.

18. Dec. 44 Subject was put in charge of Abteilung IV der SIPO, D'DORF. Abt. IV was formed by the merging of Abts. II and III and Subject claims that this was carried out on paper only. He was informed by the Stapo chief HENSCHKE that as he was the senior official there by service, he would be named as the chief of the new Abt. IV, but that in actual fact he would continue with his previous work. Subject's appointment as Leiter der Abt. IV, took place at the same time as the ex-chief of Abt. II Krim. Rat PROCKEL was transferred to the position of Leiter der Stapo Aussonstelle in BIELEFELD. His successor, Krim. Rat CASPER, had not at the time of the appointment, arrived in DUSSELDORF.
19. Subsequent to his appointment as Leiter der Abt. IV Subject declares that his work remained exactly the same as previously, with the addition that he also received periodical reports on the work of the former Abt. II from Krim. Rat CASPER. He claims that it was impossible for him to go deeply into the work of Abt. II, as it would have been far too great a task for one man.

TO PAGE SIX/FINAL STAGES.

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FINAL STAGES.

PAGE SIX.

20. In Jun. 43 the Stapo Dienststelle had been bombed out and transferred to the GEWERBSCHULE in RATINGEN. Following the advance of the Americans Subject declares that the Dienststelle at RATINGEN was for all practical purposes dissolved - on Feb. 45. At this time the Wehrmacht asked the Stapo Chief HENSCHKE, for a strong body of Stapo officials to be put at the disposal of each Division in the neighbourhood. Three such 'Kommandos' were formed: the first under Krim. Inspek. EICKER, the second under Krim. Komm. MOORS and the third under Krim. Komm. BAUMANN. In each 'Kommando' there were ca. 20-30 Stapo men. The task of these Kommandos lay in maintaining security in the Div. areas i.e. the 'Eradication' of any rebellious spirit amongst the civilian population etc. Krim. Rat CASPER acted as liaison officer between the three Stapo Kommandos and the Stapo H.Q. in RATINGEN. He carried out this task by visiting the Kommandos either every day or every other day.

TRANSFER TO METTMANN. - 29 MAR. 45.

21. Following a request from III S.S. Armeekorps that the Stapo Dienststelle should be moved to a place in the near vicinity of its H.Q., this was carried out with the Stapo occupying various houses in METTMANN. Corps H.Q. was in a suburb of the town, at METZKAUSEN. In METTMANN the number of Stapo officials did not exceed twenty and these included the chief HENSCHKE, his deputy Dr. KEIL, Krim. Rat CASPER, Polizei Rat MUEHLEN, Krim. Komm. FREISIEBEN and Subject. Each of these Stapo officials was in a private house and had with him a number of minor employees including drivers and typists. Those Stapo officials residing in METTMANN itself took their meals with Subject at SCHLACHTERSTR. and these included the chief HENSCHKE, and Krim. Komm. FREISIEBEN. With Subject was Krim. Sek. KLEFFER and he claims that, for on the part of the Stapo in METTMANN very little activity was carried out. Reg. Rat KEIL and Krim. Rat CASPER were stationed at Corps H.Q. METZKAUSEN and HENSCHKE and Subject visited the H.Q. every day in order to learn the general position at the front. This was carried out at the Wehrmacht Dept. I.C. under Hauptf. HUTTENBURG.

22. On the afternoon of the 2 Apr. Dr. ALBATH appeared at Subject's house and wanted to speak with HENSCHKE, who, S. informed him was visiting his family at WERMEISKIRCHEN. ALBATH thereupon declared that he had given him permission to be away for one day only (apparently he should have been back by Mon. morning - 2 Apr. 45) and ordered that Subject should send somebody to fetch him straight away. ALBATH then left and Subject sent a driver along to deliver the message to HENSCHKE.

23. A little before 7 a.m. on the following day, 3 Apr., Dr. ALBATH came to see Subject whilst he was still in bed and asked if HENSCHKE had arrived back. On hearing that he had not, he appeared in a furious mood, and instructed Subject to send yet another man to order HENSCHKE to return. ALBATH stated that he had to go away and that HENSCHKE was to deputise for him with the Hoch. SS u. Pol. Fuehrer GUTENBERGER at the 'Villa FLICK' at KETTIG, on the R. RUHR and that he (H) was to be there by 10 a.m. that morning.

TO PAGE SEVEN/THEREUPON ALBATH DEPARTED,

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Thereupon ALLIEN departed, without stating his destination or a reason for his leaving.

24. Subject sent another driver to HENSCHKE with the message, but H. arrived at METTMANN at ca. 8-30 a.m. without having met the fellow. On learning of the events which had taken place in his absence, HENSCHKE then left immediately for GUTENBERG'S H.Q. Before he left he stated that he had ignored ALLIEN'S first message (which had arrived on Mon.) as there was no special activity being carried out at METTMANN and had if he had been urgent he would have been informed.

25. Prior to this, Reg. Rat KILL and Krim. Rat CASPAR had departed on Sun. 1 Apr. for ISPERHORN, in order to maintain contact with one of the State Kommandos (KILLMAN?). The Kommando had accompanied its Inf. Div. which had retreated to ISPERHORN. Now, on HENSCHKE'S learning that these two officials were away, he instructed Subject to refer any matters of importance to him and he would settle them himself. On the afternoon of the same day - 3 Apr. - HENSCHKE returned to METTMANN and told Subject that he was to go there instead. The reason he put forward, was that there was hardly any work to do at the 'Villa FLICK' and GUTENBERG had agreed to his suggestion that Subject should deputize for him there.

26. Subject then repaired to the 'Villa FLICK' and reported his arrival to GUTENBERG who told him to attend to any work which might be at hand in Inspector ALBRECHT'S office. On mid-day Thurs. 5 Apr. Subject phoned up HENSCHKE and informed him that there was not a stroke of work for him to do there and asked if he might not be replaced. Krim. Kom. VERNER was sent along the same day to replace him and Subject took leave of GUTENBERG and departed for METTMANN. (It appears that GUTENBERG was slightly annoyed at having a different deputy for ALLIEN every second day, but Subject claims he managed to pacify him by stating that whilst there was urgent work waiting for him at METTMANN, there was very little work for him there).

27. On arrival back in METTMANN, Subject was informed by HENSCHKE that neither KILL nor CASPAR had returned and he could only assume that they had deserted. HENSCHKE stated that he had ascertained that prior to departure they had filled the tank of their car right up with petrol and in addition had taken a spare can of 30 litres. (See Special Points) From this point onwards Subject accompanied HENSCHKE to Corps H.Q. each day to acquire, as before, (Ref. para. 21) after the general position at the front. Apart from this, there was very little work to do as communication with the Kassenstellen was very difficult. Normally the leaders of these Kassenstellen paid a visit every four days to the State chief HENSCHKE at METTMANN. He states that the chief result of these visits was that the occasion was exploited to drink some wine together and discuss when they were to vacate their posts.

TO PAGE EIGHT/CONTINUATION OF THE STORY FROM METTMANN.

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REMOVAL OF THE STAP FROM METTLAN.

26. On 10 Apr. VII SS Corps moved to MUG on the WUPPE and the following day (11 Apr.) the Stapo moved from METTLAN to REINSHAGEN - ALSTADEN, nr. HANNOVER. Here they were again split up i.e. occupying various civilian houses. On the morning of 12 Apr. HANSCHKE called a meeting of the remaining Stapo personnel (10-15 men) to decide on the most prudent action for the future. At this time the Americans were advancing on both branches of the Autobahn which pass on either side of MUG. The decision was expressed during the meeting, by HANSCHKE, that the wisest policy to pursue would be for the Stapo personnel to attempt to escape from the Allied ring and make their way to HAMBURG. Subject also claims that HE was the only one to oppose this suggestion and he told H, that by leaving he would abandon the remaining subordinate Stapo posts to their fate.
29. Thereupon HANSCHKE proceeded to write a short note to each of the remaining four Kreisatzen and also to the Aussonstellen. In these notes, S. states, H. announced his intention of trying to break out of the Ring and after depicting the gravity of the military situation instructed the various leaders to carry out what they considered the wisest action in the circumstances. HANSCHKE also wrote a note to Standartenführer RATS, the new Befehlshaber der LPO und des SD, who was in WUPPERTAL, announcing his plan to escape from the 'Ring' and declaring that, owing to the lack of time he was informing him in writing and not verbally. The Stapo Aussonstellenleiter of WUPPERTAL Krim Rat HUFERSTUEL, who happened to be present at the meeting was to take the note to RATS and the other notes were to be delivered by D.R.s. Following this, Subject spoke alone for a short while with his chief, to whom he declared that he would make his way to DUESSELDORF and take over the Stapo Leitstelle there. In actual fact, Subject claims, he intended to dissolve the Stelle, as he subsequently did.
30. On 7 p.m., the same evening - 12 Apr. - Subject left REINSHAGEN - ALSTADEN for DUESSELDORF arriving there ca. 9 - 10 p.m. (The rest of the Stapo personnel under HANSCHKE planned to assemble at the school in WERKSTADT at 5 p.m. and consequently Subject did not see their departure). On the following morning - 13 Apr. 45 - Subject dissolved the Stapo at DUESSELDORF, having explained the position to the personnel, and shortly afterwards was summoned by a message carried by D.R. to report to RATS at WUPPERTAL. Subject learnt from the D.R. that RATS was extremely annoyed that HANSCHKE had taken the decision off his own bat to extricate himself from the Allied ring. On hearing this he ordered the Stapo personnel here NOT to vacate DUESSELDORF until further orders from him.
31. On Subject's arrival in WUPPERTAL ca. 5 p.m. 13 Apr. he was accosted by a very excited RATS who proceeded, according to S., to try to put the blame for HANSCHKE's departure on him. Finally he demanded that Subject should carry on his normal work with the remaining Stapo Dienststellen. Then follows what appears to have been a very lengthy conversation lasting from 5 p.m. until mid-night with at least five interruptions.
TO NINE DURING THESE BREAKS,

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During these breaks, Subject waited in a nearby room, with RATTZ's adjutant HUMMUNG, who had civilian clothes laid out on his bed. Also during his conversation with RATTZ, HUMMUNG came into the room repeatedly and spoke with him quietly on one side. Subject claims that during these conversations he overheard scraps of information which led him to believe that the two men were preparing to depart together.

When alone with HUMMUNG in the nearby room, during one of the interruptions of his talk with RATTZ, S. claims, he asked HUMMUNG what plans he had in mind for the future. He replied however that he had been strictly forbidden by RATTZ to breathe a word about this to anybody. Subject declares that this confirmed his suspicion that RATTZ was preparing to take a getaway - and determined him not to carry out RATTZ's order, that he should carry on the routine Stapo work, as the leader - REISSIG had already cleared off (Ref. para. 30). Finally Subject agreed to RATTZ's suggestion that he should return to METTMANN and carry on his work from there - (METTMANN had been chosen as it was looked upon to be roughly in the middle of the Allied ring). In order to further confirm his suspicion that RATTZ intended to attempt to break out of the area, Subject claims, he asked him where he would be able to contact him, should it be necessary. To this question he states, RATTZ reflected a little and then replied quite calmly, that he would have to see Subject was and that he would hear from him (RATTZ).

33. Subject then made his way to METTMANN and towards mid-day 14 Apr. - on to D'DAG where he told the remaining Stapo officials there (whom he had previously ordered to remain in the town, on receiving the message from RATTZ - ref. para. 30) what his orders from RATTZ had been. He claims that in spite of this, he then told them that he was dissolving the Stapo Leitstelle in D'DORF and that they were free to do what they wished. Following this he spent the night in METTMANN and returned to D'DAG on the next day 15 Apr, finding a few Stapo officials still to be there. Once again, he states, that he ordered the dissolution of the Dienststelle and told the men to make up their own minds what to do. On the next day 16 Apr. he visited the Stapo Leitstelle for the last time in RING GROSSER 94-98, and told the half dozen officials who were still there, that he was fed-up with their continual re-appearance and that he was visiting the Dienststelle for the last time himself. He then accompanied Raim. Kohn. MOORS to the ERLEO Chief HEG RATT CLASZ and asked him to take him on his staff, (MOORS had been transferred from the ERLEO to the Stapo - on Oct '44), to which CLASZ agreed.

34. Whilst he was still at the ERLEO Dienststelle Gauleiter FIORIAN arrived and appeared to be rather excited. He then demanded an explanation for the fact that the Pol. Fracs. KORGENG had been arrested on the orders of the Kommandeur d. Schutzpolizei Oberst Leutnant JUERGENS. Also he declared that on entering the courtyard of Pol. Freisidlung, where they were at present, he had seen JUERGENS himself, being led away by several soldiers. On his attempting to speak to JUERGENS one of the soldiers had ordered him away, with a threatening remark. (At the time FIORIAN was in civilian clothes).

TO LAGS TEN/SUBJECT STATES, HE HAD

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34 Continued.

Subject states, he had previously learnt during his conversation with GLASS that KORNIG had been arrested by his subordinate JUSKENS, owing to the fact that he had wanted to defend D'DORF to the last, whereas JUSKENS wanted to hand over the town without a fight. FLORIAN then demanded of both of them that they should accompany him to the jail to release KORNIG, but S. states, that in the corridor outside, he took leave of the Gauleiter and GLASS, declaring that his mission was over. Subject declares that apart from holding KORNIG in rather low esteem, he wanted to have no part in the whole affair, especially as it meant releasing a man who wanted to defend the town to the last, which Subject declares he was against anyway.

Subject then visited Ober. Reg. Rat GOTSCH, KORNIG'S deputy, who was in another part of the building and warned that the Gauleiter had just left with GLASS to release KORNIG and that JUSKENS also had been seen being led away by soldiers. Subject claims that he warned GOTSCH, as he was a friend of his, and also because there had always been a strained relationship between GOTSCH and his chief KORNIG. After informing GOTSCH of the Gauleiter's intention, he states, that he told him that he knew what he should do in the circumstances (i.e. clear off). Having thanked him, S. states, GOTSCH reached for his hat and prepared to leave.

35. Following this Subject went to the house of an acquaintance of his : Paulie HESS, ERNST, GILLEN ALLES, 26 - 4th floor, where he spent the night and then repaired to another family : Dr. SCHOTTIER, ALH., 41 KATHMAN, 80 2nd. floor. S. remained with this family from 17 Apr. until 25 Apr. when he gave himself up to the American Military Police.

PROMOTIONS IN THE SS.

36. On 2/ + 38 Subject joined the Allgemeine SS at the request of his chief in KORNIG, Dr. ISSERHORST. He states that prior to this he had been recommended to join several times, as it was declared all leading Stapo officials must be in the SS. Dates of Promotions are as follows

39 - SS Obersturmfuhrer.

Early '41 - promoted to Staffkapitain - the reason for this promotion S. states he has never been able to discover.

Nov. '43 - SS Sturmfuhrer - to present day.

In the latter period S. states he has worn his SS uniform often, owing to the fact that all his civilian clothes, apart from one suit, were destroyed in air-raids on D'DORF.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE STAPO WITH THE N.S.D.A.P.

As already stated (Ref. para 11) much of the work of Subject's Abteilung was caused by complaints and denunciations on various people, lodged by Ortsgruppen and Kreisleiters. Such denunciations included allegations that Herr X was listening to foreign wireless stations or that he had made such and such a statement detrimental to the 'Third Reich'. TO PAGE ELEVEN/SUCH COMPLAINTS

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Such complaints as a certain person being 'Politically Unreliable' were made, e.g. an Ortsgruppenleiter considered that the person concerned was not donating a sufficient sum of money to such and such a Party fund. In over 95 per cent of these denunciations by the Party, Subject claims that an arrest was not forthcoming, as normally there was no proof whatsoever of the man's guilt. Generally speaking the Stapo, as Stapo, held the Party in low esteem as they considered that the dirty work of the Party was done by them. The Kreisleiter of D'DORF, a certain WALTHER, was notorious for his numerous denunciations to the Stapo which S. states were totally without foundation.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE STAPO WITH THE SD AND KRIPO, D'DORF.

In connection with the SD, Subject declares that many denunciations on people were received from them by the Stapo. These too, like those the Party, were in the majority of cases found to be without foundation. The SD was considered by the Stapo, he states, as being a superfluous organization and also one used to spy on them. He claims that before a promotion could be carried out in the Stapo it first had to be approved or in writing by the SD, who in many cases stated that they did not consider the promotion to be justified. Between the Stapo and the Kripo in D'DORF, he describes the relationship as friendly - both bodies sticking to their own particular field of work.

STAPO AUSENSTELLEN BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT D'DORF.

40. Belonging to the Leitstelle here were the following Aussenstellen, 1. BIESEN, 2. WUPPERTAL, 3. DUISBURG, 4. GIESSEN, 5. M-GLEDECH, 6. KRAFFT, 7. HANNOVER-SOLLINGEN, 8. LIPPE-DEME. During his 24 years in D'DORF Subject declares, that of these Aussenstellen, he has only visited those at BIESEN, WUPPERTAL and KRAFFT.

LONG CROSSING.

41. Subject knows only of one instance in Feb. 45 when the Stapo handed the names of six people to the Wehrmacht, who were to be sent over to the West bank of the Rhine. This incident is depicted in paras 27 - 30 of the report Q32/Case No. 0044 on STUBENRAUCH, Johannes, Emil.

SPECIAL REPORTS FROM TRAVELLERS.

42. Beginning of '44 an order came from Amt. VI of the R.S.H.A. BERLIN that a member of the Leitstelle D'DORF was to be obtain reports from German travellers abroad, in the Reg. Bez. D'DORF. The countries in question were mainly SWITZERLAND and SWEDEN i.e. neutral countries. The man chosen for the job was SS Ochsaf. KRAFFT, Hans and he sent his reports to Amt. VI in BERLIN, until the Stapo left RATTINGEN i.e. Mar. 45. These were of course mainly Industrialists who carried out any travelling at all abroad and they were specially briefed by KRAFFT before setting off. These reports passed through Subject's hands before carrying on to BERLIN and he describes them mainly as 'Stimmungsberichte' i.e. reports on the feelings of the people, contacted abroad with regards to Germany. TO PAGE TWELVE.

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Page 42 Contin.

PAGE TWELVE.

Normally, he declares, these reports were very discouraging, as most people abroad seemed to think very little of Germany or her chances of winning the war. On an average the number of such reports every month amounted to 15 - 20.

STAPO KOMMANDOS:

In addition to the three Kommandos which were set up by the Stapo (Ref. para. 20) an additional two were formed later, following the influx of personnel from DUISBURG and KREPSID. The leader of one Kommando was Krim. Rat BOUILLON from DUISBURG and of the other Krim. Kom. JUNG from KREPSID and each was composed of ca. 20 men. The body under BOUILLON was attached to the Army Corps N. of XII SS Corps of which the Chief of Staff was Oberst. LEHME and its H.Q. was at METZ in der RMH. That of JUNG was at DUISBURG in der RMH.

ISSUE OF 'GOLDBUCHER' TO STAPO PERSONNEL.

On 3 - 10 Apr. Subject heard a conversation between HESCHER, CASPER and KILL to the effect that the men in the Stapo Kommandos attached to the Wehrmacht (Ref. para. 20) should be issued with Sold-buchcher. This was arranged with XII SS Corps and later Subject saw a large number of these pay-books arrive, which were subsequently distributed amongst the Stapo personnel. Which men exactly received these Soldbucher, Subject does not know, but he estimates that ca. 80-100 were issued. The correct names and personal particulars of the men in question were entered in these pay-books, the only untruth being that they were given Waffen SS ranks and made to appear as members of same and NOT of the Stapo. Subject believes that both Krim. Rat CASPER and Regs. Rat KILL received pay-books, but states that he himself did not.

SPECIAL POINTS:

45. Subject joined the Catholic Church once again in Apr. 45, whilst a prisoner at METZ in American hands. He states that his family is of very deep-rooted Catholic faith and he only left the Church in 1937, following a lot of pressure from Ober. Reg. Rat Dr. ISSINGHART, who was at that time Stapo Leiter in KOLN.
46. He claims that in '36, in KOLN, following his request to Dr. ISSINGHART, two men from his Abt. III - HUMMUNG, Heinz. and BAYER, Eduard were transferred to Abt. II. This was, he states, because they beat a man during an interrogation, following his order that NOBODY was to be struck.
47. In ROCKLINHAUSEN Internment Camp are the following men from Subject's Abt. from the Stapo KOLN - Krim. Sek. MUECH, Eberhard, Oberassistent FIESSLER, Willi, Krim. Obsek. KRAUSE, Max. - From this /bt. in D'DORP there are Krim. Sek. STUEHNRAUCH, Hans 032/004, and Krim. Sek. HEDUCK, Willi and SS-Oschaf. NACHEROUX, Hubert. Subject claims that any of these men will verify his assertion that NOBODY was to be mishandled or beaten in any way.

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48. With regards to Reg. Rat KILL and Krim. Rat CASPER (Ref. para 27), Subject assumes that they would take their way to MUCKLEBURG to where both their families had been evacuated. He suspects that CASPER's family was staying in SCHMERIN ? Ob. Reg. Rat REISECKE had sent a message to BERLIN to the effect that both these officials were considered by him, to have deserted.
49. Ref. para 33 - He can name three men, whom he believes were at the Stapo Dienststelle each time he ordered its dissolution i.e. who can verify his three attempts to dissolve the Stapo there. These are : Krim. Koma. MOORS, Hans, Krim. Sek. HASSEL, Krim. Sek. HILDACK, Willi, the last two of whom are in HECKLINHAUSEN Internment Camp.
50. Subject can name a number of people, whom he claims will verify the fact that he helped them from being sent to K.z's.

CONCLUSIONS.

51. Subject is an intelligent and well educated man, who well realises the consequences likely to be entailed in the event of his lying. He is considered to have told the truth during the interrogation and not to have withheld any information.
52. His manner was very frank and he was outspoken, with an obvious desire to make a good impression. He knows full well that there are many men imprisoned in the British Zone, who can easily be made to corroborate his story and has in fact volunteered names of people whom he states will do this.
53. He discards all knowledge of bad treatment to prisoners in any of the Stapo depts. of which he has been leader and states that he was always against the use of force in dealing with people. This can easily be checked.
54. SCHMITZ is an ever available mine of information on the Stapo in D'DORF, SAARBRUECKEN and KUELN and can always be made use of as such, at any future date.

RECOMMENDATION.

1. Internment (Aut. Int. Cat.)

032 CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CAMP.

1000'S DISTRICT.

D.A.O.R.

10 NOV. 45

.....SGT.

M. R. T. SGT.

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APPENDIX 'A1'.

With regards to the work of the Abtelling III A and later IV 3a this has already been described in the body of the report (See para 11). The most important case worked at by this department since he arrived at D'DOEF Sept. 42 is the PORTO case, with which he had nothing to do. This was under Subject's predecessor Krim. Rat FRACKEL and Krim. Sek. STUBENRAUCH and SCHWACHOW. An account of this case is given in the report on STUBENRAUCH - see paras. 11 - 17 Case No. 032/004. - STUBENRAUCH, Johannes.

APPENDIX 'A2'

Details of MULLER, Wilh. are hereby appended: Subject knew him in '28 when he was in the Kripo in AACHEN. Later he was transferred to the STLPO, D'DOEF where he remained until ca. beginning of '44. Prior to '43 he had been in charge of a STLPO KINBATEROMMARD in N. FRANCE, which was attached to the M. d. S. BRUSSELS. Later he was GREPO leader in EMMERICH and then Aussenstellenleiter in DUISBURG. Beginning of '44 he was transferred to Amt. VI in BERLIN, as Krim. Rat - Description: 180 cm. tall, black hair with a parting, high forehead, broad shoulders and rather corpulent. Speaks with a Rhineland accent. His wife was a short-hand typist with the KRIPO, AACHEN until the end - as far as S. knows.

APPENDIX 'A3'

With regards to his brother FRIEDRICH, Subject gave the following information:
Name: SCHMITZ. FRIEDRICH, Wilh. Apollinaris, Hubert.
Born: ca. Nov. - Dec. 1906.
Went to BRASIL in '31 - '32 as an employee of I.G. FARBEN. He wanted apparently to get abroad, as the idea appealed to him. At first he was a clerk and later deputy chief of the dept. at PORTO ALEGRE. 1939 he was transferred to RIO DE JANEIRO in what capacity Subject does not know. Subject last heard from him in '41 - '42 - on the termination of the Italian Air Mail Service. Subject claims that his brother was 100 per cent against the Party and would be MOST unlikely to carry out any work whatsoever which might help it in any way.

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